369 parents work outside the home. The percent-
594
562] age ofprofessional women is extraordinarily high in Finland, caused both by a feeling of in-
●855 dependence and of economic need. Moreover,
594 many of these workingmotherscrowd their free tiem attending a multitude of meetings and other activities, and the children are left in the care of servants until they are old enough to find their company outside the home. For this reason the children tend to be free and indpendent and learn to make decisions for themselves at an early age. As a whole, however, the educational code is somewhat stricter than, e.g., in America, and the authority of older people is more rigidly adhered to. In towns and in the country discipline in the schools usually is easily maintained; in

745 Maternity aid, usually in kind, is paid to ca[illegible]
expectant mother, and she is also entitled to free medical care in the maternity stations. A 12-weeks' paid vacation preceding and following the delivery is prescribed by law for a pregnant woman employed in public or private work, and the child welfare stations give free advice on
• 755 the care of the child. For older children there are child welfare institutions intended to supplement home efforts. A working mother can leave her children at a créche or kindergarten during her working hours. For the school children there are summer colonies and day homes, playground and game services, and an arrangement for sending children to private homes in the country.

734 The child welfare authorities must provide proper training for any child whose parents are dead or handicapped by physical or mental ill